

**THE
SCHOOL OF
LAW**

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
1978-1979

1978/79
University of Hawaii
at Manoa
School of Law

From the Dean's Office . . .

The University of Hawaii Law School has an excellent student body and faculty. There are supporting members of the community with the spirit and means to support a quality professional education. And the State Legislature has made definite provisions for a permanent site for the Law School.

The Law School provides an opportunity for men and women to gain a professional skill which they can use to help make their community a better place. This opportunity requires of students long hours and hard work. The faculty is pledged to helping them make the most of their opportunity.



NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the University of Hawaii School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Dean's Office in the School of Law.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

Contents

FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE,	1
NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET,	2
LAW SCHOOL ACADEMIC CALENDAR, 1978-79,	5
UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION,	6
SCHOOL OF LAW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, FACULTY, LIBRARIANS AND STAFF,	7
IN MEMORIAM,	13
GENERAL INFORMATION,	14
The University of Hawaii,	14
History of the Law School,	14
Physical Facilities of the Law School,	15
Libraries,	15
Profile of the Law Student Body,	17
Accreditation of the Law School,	17
Tuition and Application Fees,	18
Refunds,	18
Financial Aid,	19
Part-Time Employment,	19
Housing,	20
Student Health Service,	20
Counseling and Testing Center,	20
Food Services,	20
Placement Services and Data,	21
Non-Discrimination Policy,	21
Student Regulations,	22
Change of Address,	22
Student Conduct,	22
Financial Obligations,	22
Parking and Traffic,	23
Admission to Practice Law,	23
Liaison with the Hawaii Bar,	23
ACADEMIC INFORMATION,	24
JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM,	24
Objectives, Methods, Rationale and Description of Curriculum,	24
Curriculum and Courses,	27
General Electives — Post First-Year,	29
Special Projects,	30
Courses Outside the Law School,	31
Transfer of Credits from other Law Schools,	31
Description of Courses, Seminars, Workshops,	32
GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS,	39
Grades,	39
Degree Requirements,	40
PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM,	40
OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS,	41
GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL,	41
ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES,	42
Student Exchange Program (WICHE),	43
Transfer Applications,	43
PRIVACY RIGHTS,	44
PRE-LAW EDUCATION,	45
COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS,	45
Continuing Legal Education,	45
The Legal Assistant Program,	46
AWARDS AND PRIZES,	46
LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS,	48
RECENT GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL,	49



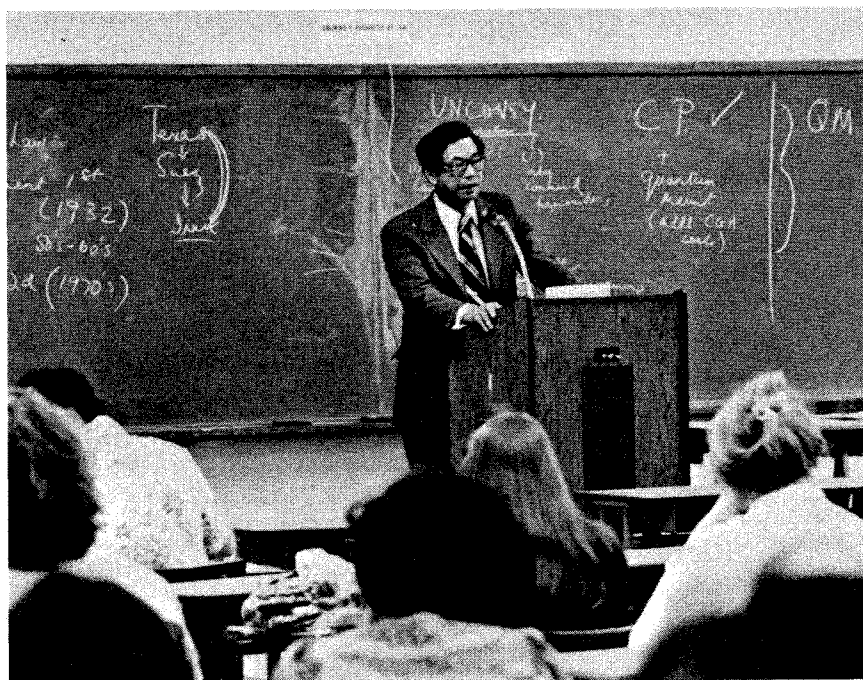
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR 1978-79

FALL SEMESTER 1978

Academic Advising	August 21-September 1 (M-F)
Registration	August 24, 25, 30 (Th, F, W)
First-Year Orientation	August 31 (Th)
Holiday: Labor Day	September 4 (M)
Scheduled classes begin	September 5 (T)
Last day to register	September 18 (M)
Last day for all Fall graduating students to file diploma application	September 18 (M)
Last day to withdraw from courses	September 26 (T)
Holiday: Discoverer's Day	October 9 (M)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office	November 1 (W)
Holiday: General Election Day	November 7 (T)
Holiday: Veteran's Day	November 10 (F)
Holiday: Thanksgiving Day	November 23 (Th)
Holiday: Instructional	November 24 (F)
Last day of instruction	December 8 (F)
Study Period	December 9-13 (Sat-W)
Final Examinations	December 14-22 (Th-F)
Commencement	December 23 (Sat)
Fall semester ends	December 23 (Sat)
Holiday: Christmas	December 25 (M)
Holiday: New Year's	January 1 (M)

SPRING SEMESTER 1979

Academic Advising	January 8-19 (M-F)
Registration	January 11, 12, 17, (Th, F, W)
Scheduled classes begin	January 22 (M)
Last day to register	February 2 (F)
Last day for all Spring graduating students to file diploma application	February 5 (M)
Last day to withdraw from courses	February 12 (M)
Holiday: President's Day	February 19 (M)
Holiday: Kuhio Day	March 26 (M)
Spring Recess	March 26-31 (M-Sat)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office	April 2 (M)
Holiday: Good Friday	April 13 (F)
Last day of instruction	May 4 (F)
Study Period	May 5-9 (Sat-W)
Final Exams	May 10-18 (Th-F)
Commencement	May 20 (Sun)
Spring semester ends	May 20 (Sun)



University Administration

BOARD OF REGENTS

Ambrose Rosehill, Chairperson, Oahu
Wallace S. Fujiyama, Vice-Chairperson, Oahu
Carl A. Carlson, Jr., Hawaii
Anna Chung, Oahu
Albert M. Felix, Hawaii

A. Scott Leithead, Oahu
Harriet Mizuguchi, Oahu
Bradley J. Mossman, Oahu
Ruth Oshiro, Oahu
Kiyoshi Sasaki, Kauai
Tom T. Shibano, Maui

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Fujio Matsuda, BS, ScD, President
Durward Long, BS, MA, PhD, Vice-President for Academic Affairs
Harold S. Masumoto, BA, MA, JD, Director of Administration
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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

Douglas S. Yamamura, BEd, MEd, PhD, Chancellor
Geoffrey C. Ashton, BSc, PhD, DSc, Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Keith S. Snyder, BA, Vice-Chancellor for Administration
Beatrice T. Yamasaki, BA, MA, PhD, Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Academic Programs
Jane Fellmeth, BA, BA, MA, Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Faculty Affairs

School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS*

Acting Dean

An Acting Dean will be appointed during the fall semester, 1978.

Jeremy T. Harrison

Associate Dean
Visiting Professor of Law

BS, University of San Francisco, 1957
JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the U.S. Court of Claims, Associate Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1966. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Sellassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law.

Lawrence H. Kam

Assistant Dean

BS, University of Southern California, 1952
LLB, Cornell Law School, 1955

Assistant Dean Kam has a diverse background of experience. Prior to his law school appointment, he managed and was principal owner of a manufacturing firm for 10 years. He was vice-president of a land development and insurance company for 4 years. He also served the State of Hawaii as Director of the Budget and Deputy Attorney General; he worked for the City and County of Honolulu as a Deputy Public Prosecutor and Deputy Corporation Counsel.

A. Jerome Dupont

Librarian and
Associate Professor of Law

BA, Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, 1961
JD, University of Michigan, 1967
AMLS, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Dupont came with the founding of the School in 1973 to set up the law library. Before that he filled a number of posts at the University of Michigan Law Library — most recently, Assistant Director and Acting Director. Active in both the American and International Association of Law Libraries, he is especially interested in new methods of legal information collection, storage, and retrieval. In 1976, Professor Dupont served as Acting Dean of the School of Law.

Carol M. Karimoto

Assistant to the Dean
for Business Affairs

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968

Before joining the Law School, Carol Karimoto served in the Budget Office of the University of Hawaii, central administration, and in the Budget Office of the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

*Subject, at this printing, to BOR approval in some instances.

Judith M. Kirkendall

Admissions Officer
and Registrar

With a professional background in inter-cultural education, Judith Kirkendall has been a faculty member at Georgetown and American University in Washington, D.C. and at Sawerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia. She has served as administrator in several international education programs, among them the United States Information Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia; The Peace Corps Division of University Relations and Training; and the Semester in Southeast Asia Program in Singapore. Before joining the Law School in 1973, she was director of the International Institute of Hawaii.

BA, University of Utah, 1953
MA, University of Hawaii, 1976

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY***John L. Barkai**

Associate Professor of Law

From 1973 to 1978 Professor Barkai was on the faculty of Wayne State University Law School, where, as an associate professor and Director of the Clinical Advocacy Program, his primary teaching responsibility was with the clinical program, although he also taught criminal law, criminal procedure, and trial advocacy. Following his graduation from law school, he was an attorney with the Legal Aid & Defender Association of Detroit until 1973.

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Theodore L. Becker

Visiting Professor of Law

Professor Becker has been a member of the Political Science faculty at the University of Hawaii since 1964. During this period he has been a visiting professor at several mainland universities, and in 1972-73 was Meyer Professor of Law at New York University. He has authored numerous articles and books, including *Comparative Judicial Politics* (Rand McNally 1970), *Political Trials* (Bobbs-Merrill 1971), and *Your Country, 'Tis of Thee: The Making of a Constitutional Revolution* (Allyn and Bacon, 1976).

BA, Rutgers University, 1954
LLB, Rutgers University, 1956
PhD, Northwestern University, 1964

George Z. F. Bereday

Visiting Professor of Law

Professor Bereday is Professor of Juvenile Law at Columbia University. He has also been a professor of sociology and comparative education at the Columbia University Teachers College for twenty years. He was Exchange Professor at the University of Moscow in 1960, Fulbright Professor at the University of Tokyo in 1961, Fellow in Law and Political Science at the Law School of Harvard University in 1964 and 1965, Senior Specialist at the East-West Center in 1969, and Consultant on the University of the United Nations Feasibility Study for UNESCO in 1971. He was also Consultant to the Child Welfare League in 1974, and Consul-

BSc (Econ) University of London, 1944
BA, University of Oxford, 1950
MA, University of Oxford, 1953
PhD, Harvard University, 1953
JD, Columbia University, 1976

tant to the Education Law Center, Rutgers University in 1975. Professor Bereday's main interests are in domestic relations law, and juvenile law, sociology of law and comparative law. He is the author/editor of several books and articles in the field of sociology, comparative education, and the law.

Addison M. Bowman

Professor of Law

Professor Bowman practiced law with the Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) for the District of Columbia following his graduation from law school. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center from 1967 until 1975, and there directed the E. Barrett Prettyman Program in Criminal Trial Advocacy and founded the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Bowman has substantial criminal trial experience, and is a consultant in the matter of public defender and clinical programs for the training of criminal trial advocates.

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963

LLM, the Georgetown University Law Center, 1964

David L. Callies

Professor of Law

Professor Callies comes to the law school following a decade of private practice where he counseled local, state and national governmental agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the co-author of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of recent state land use legislation, and *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control, both published by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. He was also an adjunct associate professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and a lecturer at the University of Illinois College of Urban Sciences.

AB, DePauw University, 1965
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Williamson B. C. Chang

Assistant Professor of Law

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii who received his secondary education here, graduated from the Princeton University with a degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. While at Boalt Hall, Professor Chang was an editor of the California Law Review, in which he has recently co-authored an article. He also worked with the Asian Law Caucus in Oakland and the National Labor Relations Board in Seattle. Following graduation he clerked for Judge Dick Yin Wong, United States District Court, District of Hawaii. His teaching interests include corporations, securities regulation and water rights.

AB, Princeton University, 1972
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Richard M. Goodman

Visiting Professor of Law

Professor Goodman practiced law in New York after graduate study following law school. He was an Associate Professor at the University of Alabama School of Law from 1969-1971, where he taught courses in taxation, international law and international business transactions. From 1971 to 1978 he was an attorney in the office of the Assistant General Counsel (International Affairs) at the U.S. Treasury Department, where his specialty has been legal aspects of international investment.

BA, Bowdoin College, 1956
LLB, Yale Law School, 1962
MIA, Columbia University, 1962

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

Julian Gresser
Professor of Law

AB, Harvard University, 1965
MA, Harvard University, 1967
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1971

Professor Gresser's graduate work at Harvard was in the field of Asian studies. He has worked at a Japanese law office, in Tokyo, and has practiced law in California. During 1973-74 he was a Visiting Professor of Environmental Law at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. During the summer of 1974 he attended the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela, as an observer for Friends of the Earth. During the academic year 1976-77 Professor Gresser served as the Mitsubishi Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. His main interests are environmental law, ocean law, Japanese law and international law generally.

Jerrold K. Guben
Assistant Professor of Law

BS, University of Southern California, 1963
AM, University of Michigan, 1964
JD, Harvard Law School, 1967

Following private practice, where he specialized in corporate and tax work, Professor Guben undertook post-graduate study at Yale Law School as a Russell Sage Fellow in Law and Social Science. In 1972 he joined the Yale law faculty, where he served until coming to Hawaii. At Yale, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, he directed the Law and Development Program and served as Executive Secretary of the Law, Science and Medicine Program.

Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller was Editor-in-Chief of the Boston University Law Review. He practiced law in Boston before beginning graduate law study at Yale. A law teacher since 1959, he came to Hawaii in 1973 from Ohio State University College of Law, where he was Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs. His special interests are interdisciplinary teaching, clinical legal education, tort law, civil procedure, and undergraduate legal education. In addition to publishing numerous articles, he has authored materials for the teaching of law to pre-college students and has served as co-producer/moderator of a monthly television program on the law.

Corey Y. S. Park
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Park has interned with the Washington Research Project of the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, served as litigator for the Legal Aid Research office in Detroit, Michigan and managed antidiscrimination litigation for the Employment Law Center in San Francisco. Most recently, he served as Director of Statewide Activities for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. In addition to his other teaching responsibilities he directs the Pre-Admission to Law School Program.

Mack A. Player
Professor of Law

AB, Drury College, 1962
JD, University of Missouri, 1965
LLM, George Washington University, 1972

Prior to entering legal education, Professor Player served as a law clerk on the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He joined the faculty at the University of Georgia in 1967. From 1970 to 1972 he served as an appellate attorney for the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. and completed graduate work in labor law. He returned to the law faculty at Georgia in 1972 where he stayed until coming to Hawaii. He is

the author of *The Federal Law of Employment Discrimination in a Nutshell* and is preparing a teaching casebook in employment discrimination law. Professor Player's primary teaching and research interest is in labor law. He is also interested in appellate advocacy.

Milton Seligson, S.C.
Professor of Law

BA, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1952
LLB, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1954
LLM, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Seligson practiced as a barrister of the Supreme Court of South Africa from 1955 to 1977, except for the period 1964-66 when he studied and taught in the United States. In 1974 he was appointed Senior Counsel (the equivalent of Queen's Counsel in Britain). As a barrister he engaged in a widely varied practice with commercial and corporate law as his main areas of concentration and with extensive trial and appellate experience. He also served as a part-time lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town and participated extensively in Bar activities, including the training program for new barristers, which he directed before his departure. While in the graduate program of Harvard Law School in 1964-65, Professor Seligson earned a distinguished record, which he followed with a year on the faculty of the Wayne State University School of Law in Detroit. Professor Seligson has been on our faculty since 1977.

Carl M. Selinger
Professor of Law

AB, University of California, Berkeley, 1955
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1958

Following practice in the state of California, Professor Carl Selinger served as a teaching fellow at the Harvard Law School. Prior to joining the Hawaii faculty he was on the faculty at the University of New Mexico Law School, and then academic dean at Bard College in New York State. Professor Selinger has published articles on problems of the legal profession, as well as other topics. He recently served as the director of a project supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities on communicating the ethical dimensions of legal issues and other public policy issues through the information media.

Jon Van Dyke
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the Hastings College of Law faculty since 1971, and on our faculty since 1976, teaching in the areas of constitutional law, international law and administrative law. After graduation from the Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the Legal Aid Bureau, Professor Van Dyke taught at Catholic University, and then served as Law Clerk to Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court. In 1970-71, he was a Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Professor Van Dyke has participated in several international conferences, and he has written books and many articles on international and constitutional issues. His most recent book is *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Ballinger Publ. Co., 1977).

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS*

Simeon R. Acoba, Jr.
Attorney, Honolulu

George W. Brandt
Attorney, Honolulu

Richard R. Clifton
Attorney, Honolulu

James P. Conahan
Attorney, Honolulu

David A. Ezra
Attorney, Honolulu,

C. Michael Hare
Attorney, Honolulu

Robert S. Illman, Lt., USCG
Senior Assistant Legal Officer,
USCG, Honolulu

Stanley Y. Mukai
Attorney, Honolulu

Ronald T. Oldenburg
Attorney, Honolulu

Edward J. Reasor
Attorney, Honolulu and Alaska

Arthur B. Reinwald
Attorney, Honolulu

Nancy Stearns
Attorney, New York

BA, University of Hawaii, 1966
JD, Northwestern University, 1969

BS, Cornell University, 1964
MBA, Cornell University, 1965
JD, with distinction, Cornell University, 1972

AB, Princeton University, 1972
JD, Yale Law School, 1975

BA, Pennsylvania State University, 1965
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1968

BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University,
San Antonio, Texas, 1969

JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University
School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970
JD, Georgetown University, 1973

BS, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1969
JD, cum laude, University of Miami, 1976

BA, University of Hawaii, 1957
LLB, JD, Harvard Law School, 1961

BA, University of North Carolina, 1957
JD, University of Mississippi, 1968

BA, Drake University, 1964
JD, Drake University, 1964

BA, Drake University, 1950
JD, Drake University, 1951

BA, Wellesley College, 1961
MA, University of California, Berkeley, 1963
LLB, New York University Law School, 1967

LIBRARIANS

Regina S. R. Liu
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, National Taiwan University, 1960
MLS, Rutgers University, 1964

A native of Mainland China, now a naturalized American citizen, Ms. Liu has seen library service at the University of North Carolina Library, at the Lavoisier Library of the E.I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co. in Wilmington, Delaware, and at the University of Hawaii Graduate Library. Her professional experience was primarily in the physical sciences and in Oriental languages. She has had extensive experience in both technical services and in the reference aspect of librarianship. Her language competence includes both Chinese and German.

Pearl J. Mann
Assistant Law Librarian

BS, Louisiana State University, 1960
MSLS, University of Illinois, 1966

A teacher and librarian since 1960, Ms. Mann has served in Honolulu as Reference Librarian in the Kaimuki Branch of the Hawaii State Library, as Catalog Librarian for the University of Hawaii Library and, for eight years prior to joining the Law School's library staff, as Head Librarian for the Iolani Upper School. She has held a number of important positions in the Hawaii Association of School Librarians and the Hawaii Library Association.

Jolyn G. Tamura
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary
Gladys Ide, Library Technician
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean
Linda Lee, Secretary to the Associate Dean
Caroline Miura, Faculty Secretary
Iris Miyamura, Administrative Typist
Cheryl Mokuau, Secretary to the Assistant Dean
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary

IN MEMORIAM

Dwight J. Miyauchi, who would have been a member of our senior class, passed away on July 5, 1976. All the members of the Law School community join with his family in mourning his loss.

A memorial fund in his name has been established in the student loan account to help other deserving students from Hawaii to achieve the goals to which he was dedicated.

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

General Information

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities — particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology — on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March, 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then Dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then Professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the Journal of Legal Education (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held,

members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establishment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May, 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the Legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and has been extended each year thereafter. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed and served as an example to all who had a role in its history.

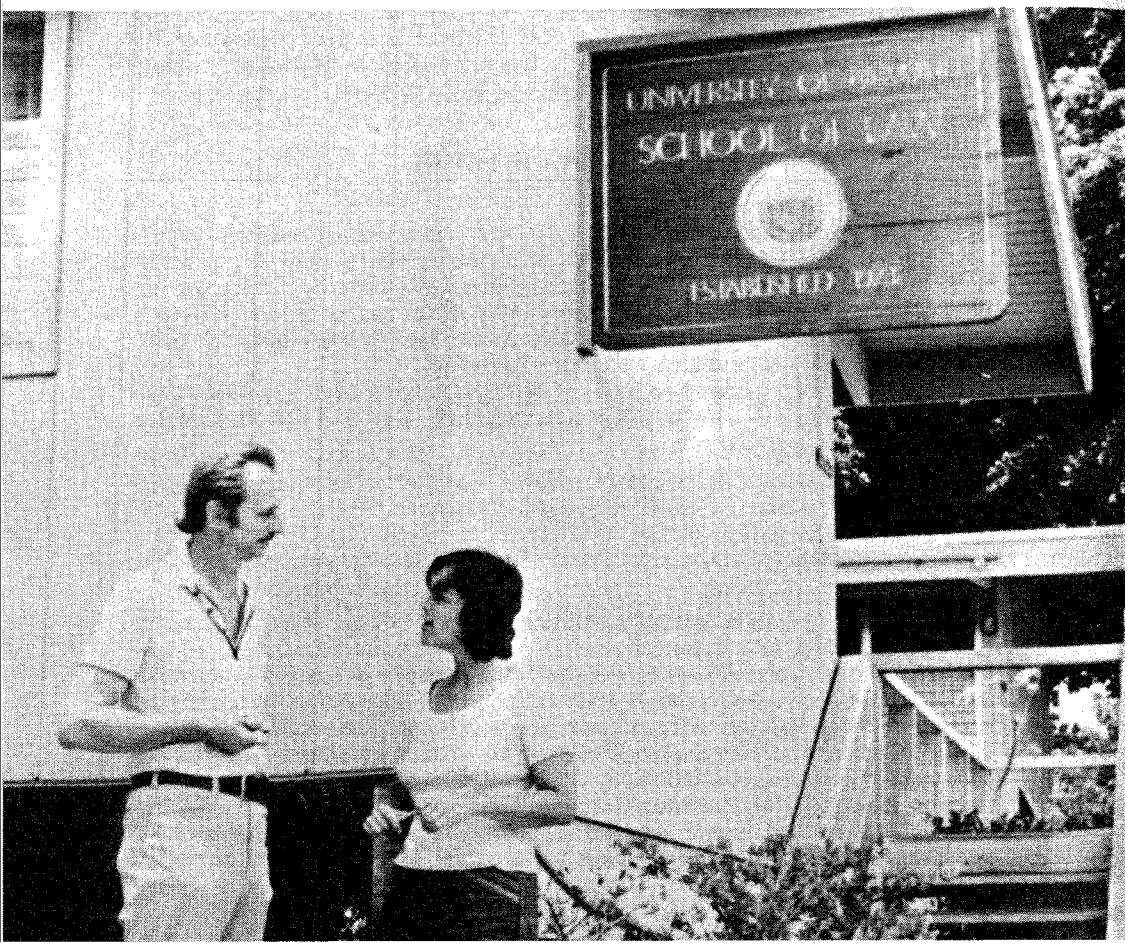
PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School temporarily occupies a cluster of one-story buildings on the Manoa campus of the University of Hawaii. These partially newly built and partially fully renovated and air-conditioned structures contain offices for administration and faculty, large classrooms and seminar rooms, clinical offices, a student lounge, auxiliary offices and a core library facility containing the 95,000 most heavily used books of the Law Library collection.

The Hawaii State Legislature in April of 1977 provided for a new law school complex. The move to new facilities is expected no later than 1980-81. Detailed planning for this is proceeding.

LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) library and the Hamilton (graduate) library. The Law Library is fully integrated in its bibliographic and technical services aspects with the Hamilton Graduate Library. The bulk of the Law Library collection proper is located in the Law School's classroom/office complex where a specially designed facility containing study carrels for each law student has been constructed. This facility is open to law students on a round-the-clock basis. The remainder of the Law Library collection, comprising approximately 30,000 volumes of less-used historical material, is housed in the Hamilton Graduate Library. It is anticipated that by the end of 1977 the Law Library's total collection will exceed 125,000 volumes of the most frequently used legal materials.



PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty per cent of the 225 member student body is female. Students come from all of the major Hawaiian Islands as well as from other Pacific Islands and the U.S. Mainland. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty per cent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at approximately 600, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.3 on a four point scale. The average age per class is approximately 25 years. On the basis of expressed intent, as confirmed by the experience of the first three graduating classes, most of the students will ultimately practice law in the State of Hawaii.

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been provisionally approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state, (but subject to additional requirements imposed by individual states. For important additional information concerning related matters, see *ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW*).

The following is a resolution of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, adopted at its June 19-20, 1976 meeting:

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.

A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with the Standards and it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

A provisionally approved school will be reinspected each year during the period of provisional approval and will be granted full approval when the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association determine that the school complies with all of the requirements of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association as they relate to full approval.

A provisionally approved school will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates when the Council finds, after inspection, that the school meets the Standards established by the American Bar Association as interpreted by the Council on a basis that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of the educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

In September of 1978, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$312.50 and for non-residents \$780.00 per semester. In addition, there is an activity fee of \$.30 per credit hour with a maximum of \$2.70, a Board of Publications fee of \$3.00 and a Campus Center fee of \$7.50 for students who take more than 9 credits. The Board of Regents is expected to act to increase tuition in the future.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the residence specialist. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or College), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or College) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon approval of the College Dean of Instruction or Academic Student Services:

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition

*Subject to change without notice.

tion rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of students through the Financial Aids Office of the University.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored Loan Programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquires regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry at the Selections Office of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by Ned Good, Esq. of Los Angeles, California, by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund, and by others.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. Pre-admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment. Time-consuming outside employment or other activities, requiring more than ten hours each week, may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third years students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, e.g., by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Office provides information about part-time legal work and the University maintains information about other jobs.

HOUSING

The University has limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available for help in locating accommodations near the campus.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an out-patient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-duty hours for emergency services.

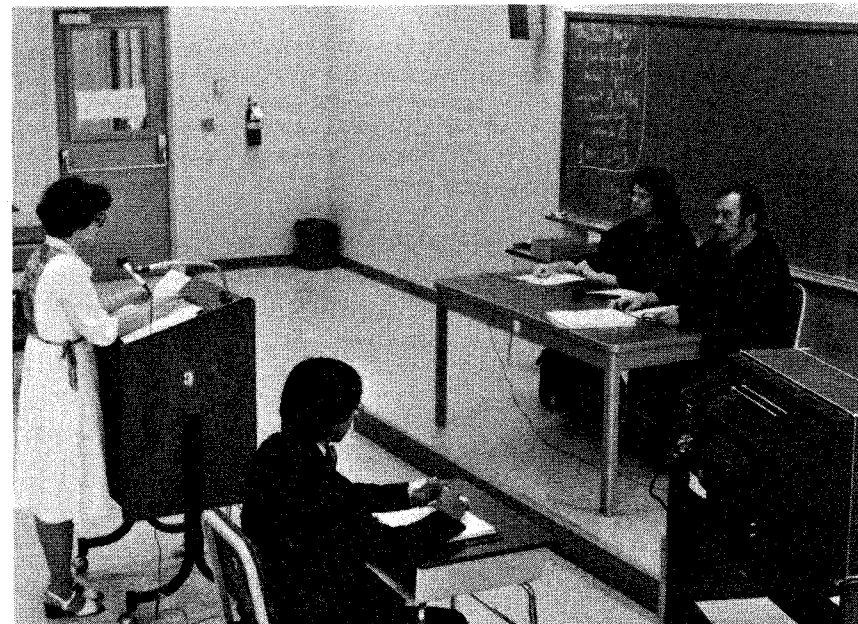
Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

COUNSELING AND TESTING CENTER

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2327 Dole Street.

FOOD SERVICES

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The East-West Center cafeteria also offers cafeteria, snack bar and private dining room service. The Gateway House cafeteria serves an ala carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service. Students living in residence halls contract for meals in the required meal plan in the cafeteria designated to serve the individual hall.



PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Student Placement Office is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. In its operations, the office insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin.

Placement data (required by HEW regulations):

The University of Hawaii School of Law graduated its second class in May, 1977. As of March 8, 1978, 47 of the 57 graduates, or 80%, have reported obtaining employment in legal positions. Of the remaining 10 students, 4 are engaged in employment which is not primarily law-related, and 6 have not reported their employment. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per annum. (Additional information on average beginning salaries is to be compiled by the Placement Office and will be available upon request). It is too early to predict employment prospects for the 1978 graduates because employment statistics are customarily valid only after bar examination results have been announced.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of

the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Title IV as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
 - Title VI
 - Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Act of 1974
- Hawaii Revised Statutes
 - Chapter 76, Section 76-1
 - Chapter 78, Section 78-2
- Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to Gloria Grier, Equal Opportunity Coordinator, 2444 Dole Street, Bachman Hall 122, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-8742, or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

STUDENT REGULATIONS

Change of Address

Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School's Records Office and the University's Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct

The COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS, define expected conduct for members of the University community and specifies acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 106. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating or plagiarism, such as the offer to sell and/or use purchased writing and research to obtain academic credit.

The STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES described above also contains a description of the Academic Grievance Procedures for Students. The document is M-4527, September 1977.

In addition, the Law School Academic Regulations include sections pertaining to student conduct and discipline as well as a procedure to review final grades. Copies of the Regulations are available in the Associate Dean's office.

Financial Obligations

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the treasury office may be denied registration,

services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the dean of students and the treasury office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the auxiliary services traffic desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. A recent amendment to the Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association and the College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of Robert S. Toyofuku, provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar.

The Law School continues to meet formally and informally with Bar committees and members. Particularly useful has been the Law School Liaison Committee, formed during 1974, with attorney members David L. Fairbanks (Chairperson), James Koshiba, Peter Lewis, Yoshio Shigezawa, and Judge Betty Vitousek. During 1977-78, the Liaison Committee provided considerable help in the steps aimed at establishing a Distinguished Visitors Committee, an advisory group which, it is hoped, will be formally approved and begin work during the coming year.

The 1978 President of the Hawaii Bar, Daniel H. Case, invited Dean Thompson to meet regularly with the Hawaii Bar Committee. Assistant Dean Kam and the Dean met with many of the firms and lawyers during 1977/78, and many members of the Law Faculty serve on Bar committees. A. Jerome Dupont, Richard S. Miller, and the Dean serve on the Board of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

Academic Information

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decision-making of many different kinds — whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accident and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences — to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to evaluate the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's operational meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student

Practice Rule or hypothetical problem-solving in the classroom — or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with video-tape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyer's skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decision-making in the moral sphere — i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyer's work — its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-year curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students from the outset in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical methods is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar

provides an experiential supplement to course work: each semester's seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by that semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for utilization in handling seminar client-problems.

Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one second-year seminar in the spring semester. Most of the second year required seminars have prerequisites or corequisites. See page 28 for the specific requirements for each. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world, and
2. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students.

Before the beginning of their third year, students may elect one of the Clinical Workshops offered in the fall and spring semesters.* (Some of these workshops have prerequisite courses. Such prerequisites may only be waived by the workshop instructor.) Residual credit-hours in each semester are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below and for approved Special Projects, wherein third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for externships, directed research or independent research. (Requirements for Special Projects are set forth on page 30.)

In a few instances third-year students may be selected on the basis of merit to engage in special faculty-approved externships and judicial clerkships.

* The faculty is currently developing additional clinical opportunities. In the years following 1978-79 enrollment in one clinical workshop may be required of each third-year student.

Curriculum and Courses*

The first-year program is entirely prescribed. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	2
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Factual Inquiry in the Legal Process (Law 503)	3
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	2
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Torts Process (Law 522)	3
Legal Profession (Law 511)	2
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	3
Legal Method Seminar (Law 505)	3
	16

In the second year each student must take Constitutional Law I and one seminar, plus electives, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I (Law 533)	
Electives†	3

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Seminar:‡ Business Organizations (Law 530K)	4
Seminar:‡ Civil Liberties (Law 530J)	4
Seminar:‡ Employment Discrimination (Law 530G)	4
Seminar:‡ Environmental Law (Law 530F)	4
Seminar:‡ Torts (Law 530B)	4
Electives:†	

In 1978-79 the third year is entirely elective. In addition to general electives listed below, students may also enroll in clinical workshops, as follows:

* Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content are subject to change because of availability of faculty or other exigent circumstances.

† Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only ten credit-hours.

‡ Take one.

FALL SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B)	6
Workshop: Estate Planning (Law 590G)	3
Electives*	

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B)	6
Workshop: Real Estate Development & Finance (Law 583)	3
Electives*	

Recommended Courses and Suggested Sequence

Post first-year courses which are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are *evidence*, *federal income taxation* and *torts*. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation.

A normal semester course load is fourteen to sixteen credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than seventeen credit hours per semester must first seek the approval of the Associate Dean.

Courses which are particularly appropriate for election in the second year are:

First Semester

Administrative Law
Business Organizations I
Federal Income Taxation
Negotiable Instruments
Real Property II
Sales
Torts
Wills and Trusts

Second Semester

Business Organizations II
Constitutional Law II
Criminal Procedure
Domestic Relations
Evidence
Secured Transactions

In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course descriptions which follow for courses, seminars and workshops they plan to take in subsequent semesters. More specifically, for the

Second Year Required Spring Seminars:

Business Organizations Seminar (Law 530K): Business Organizations I (Law 531) is a prerequisite; it is also recommended to take Business Organizations II (Law 532) concurrently.

Civil Liberties Seminar (Law 530J): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite; Torts (Law 540) is also recommended.

Employment Discrimination Seminar (Law 530G): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite; it is also recommended to have taken Labor Law (Law 559) and to take Constitutional Law II (Law 534) concurrently.

Environmental Law and Policy Seminar (Law 530F): No prerequisites; Environmental (Law 582) is suggested.

Torts Seminar (Law 530B): Torts (Law 540) is a prerequisite.

* Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for less.

For other Second and Third Year Electives:

Advanced Income Tax (Law 569): Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) is a prerequisite.

Business Organizations II (Law 532): Business Organizations I (Law 531) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite; Torts (Law 540) is also recommended.

Constitutional Law II (Law 534): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Corporate Taxation (Law 550): Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) is a prerequisite.

Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protections (Law 562): Secured Transactions (Law 576) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite or co-requisite.

Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G): Wills and Trusts (Law 552); Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) and Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551) or the consent of the instructor are prerequisites.

Federal Courts (Law 571): Civil Procedure I and II (Law 516 and 517) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533) are prerequisites.

Litigation Workshop (Law 590B): Evidence (Law 543) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite. Federal Courts (Law 571) is also recommended.

Real Estate Development & Finance Workshop (Law 583): Real Property II (Law 579) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Property Law II (Law 519): Real Property Law I (Law 518) is a prerequisite.

Torts Process II (Law 523): this course will be offered in the fall semester, 1979. Torts Process I (Law 522) which will be given to all first year students in the spring 1979, is a prerequisite.

Trial Practice (Law 563): Evidence (Law 543) is a prerequisite.

Externships: Evidence (Law 543) and Federal Courts (Law 571) are recommended.

In planning a course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from members of the faculty.

GENERAL ELECTIVES — POST FIRST-YEAR**FALL SEMESTER**

	Credit Hours
Administrative Law (Law 561)	3
* Business Organizations I (Law 531)	3
Conflicts of Law (Law 538)	2
Corporate Taxation (Law 550)	3
Environmental Law (Law 582)	3
Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551)	3
Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G)	3
Federal Courts (Law 571)	4
Federal Income Taxation (Law 567)	4
Labor Law (Law 559)	3

*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

Land Use and Planning (Law 580)	3
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)	6
* Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)	2
Public Law and Judicial Systems (Law 570)	3
Real Property II (Law 519)	3
Regulated Industries (Law 556)	3
* Sales (Law 591)	2
Sex Discrimination and the Law (Law 584)	2
* Torts (Law 540)	4
Transnational Law (Law 585)	3
* Wills and Trusts (Law 552)	3

SPRING SEMESTER

Anti-Trust Law (Law 553)	3
Business Organizations II (Law 532)	3
* Constitutional Law II (Law 534)	3
Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562)	2
Criminal Procedure (Law 541)	2
Domestic Relations (Law 568)	3
* Evidence (Law 543)	4
Immigration Law (Law 548)	2
International Business Transactions (Law 579)	3
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B)	6
Local Government Law (Law 574)	3
Military Justice (Law 594)	2
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)	3
Ocean Law (Law 593)	3
Real Estate Development & Finance Workshop (Law 583)	3
Remedies (Law 539)	3
* Secured Transactions (Law 576)	3
Trial Practice (Law 563)	3

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study or Research, Law 555V.) Maximum credit to be awarded for any project is five credit hours per semester. Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

Among the factors which will influence the faculty in approving or disapproving written proposals for special projects are:

1. The number, nature and complexity of the tasks to be performed;
2. The mode and degree of supervision to be provided, and indications of the manner in which the applicant's work will be supervised and critiqued;
3. The qualifications of the person(s) proposed to supervise the applicant's work;

* Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

4. Indications of the supervisor's(s') commitment to supervise the applicant's work;
5. The validity and strength of the justification put forth by the applicant for undertaking the project in lieu of offerings in the prescribed curriculum;
6. Agreement to submit significant samples of the applicant's work to the law faculty for appraisal;
7. Degree of detail included in the outline of the proposal and the inclusion of a preliminary bibliography, if applicable; and
8. Other indications that the proposal is a serious one likely to enhance relevant skills, knowledge and capabilities of the applicant.

In a few instances third-year students may be selected on the basis of merit to engage in special faculty-approved externships and clerkships.

Limited externship opportunities involving practice under Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25, the Student Practice Rule, will be developed by the faculty and will be in public law offices or public agencies.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the J.D. degree.

COURSES OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Courses and seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (Manoa) (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities), up to a maximum total of ten semester credit hours, may be elected for credit after the first year if the courses or seminars will prove useful and relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and if their content is of a nature to justify their substitution for courses offered in the Law School. Approval must be secured prior to registration from the Associate Dean.

The awarding of such credit, when coupled with the concurrent awarding of graduate credit for law school courses, may enable some students to pursue a law degree and a graduate degree concurrently. (See Other Law School Programs, page 41.)

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the Law School will be credited toward the requirements of the J.D. degree.

TRANSFER OF CREDITS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

With special approval, a limited number of credits (including residency credit) earned at other accredited law schools may be applied toward the degree requirements of this law school.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHIPS ***Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) Fall****Mr. Player**

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Anti-Trust Law: Law 553 (3) Spring**Mr. Guben**

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on anti-trust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of anti-trust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise relations, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

Appellate Advocacy: Law 544 (2)

Students will study the procedural and substantive aspects of appellate practice and prepare written briefs and oral arguments for presentation in moot court competition. This course can be repeated once for two (2) additional credits with the consent of the faculty adviser.

Arbitration and Negotiation Seminar: Law 592 (2) Spring**Mr. Player**

An examination of the processes of arbitration and negotiation. Students will engage in simulated exercises in order to develop skills in each of these areas.

Business Organizations I: Law 531 (3) Fall**Mr. Chang**

The principal emphasis is in the areas of agency and partnership and in the formation, control, management, and regulation of corporations.

Business Organizations II: Law 532 (3) Spring**Mr. Chang**

This course focuses on an application of federal securities law (particularly Rule 10 (b) (5)) to corporate disclosure, fraud, mismanagement, and the transfer of control. The course also examines problems dealing with the responsibility of the corporation and its management to the public and shareholders. (This course replaces the courses formerly designated Securities Regulations.) Prerequisite: Business Organizations I (Law 531) or consent of instructor.

Business Organizations, Seminar: Law 530K (4) Spring**Mr. Chang**

Study and research into one or more problems in the area of corporations, partnerships, securities regulation, anti-trust, international business transactions and corporate social responsibilities. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality exploring one of the selected problems in detail, including the underlying policy considerations. Prerequisite: Business Organizations I (Law 531). Recommended: Business Organizations II (Law 532) concurrently.

Civil Liberties, Seminar: Law 530J (4) Spring**Mr. Corey Park**

This second year writing seminar will focus on the guarantees of civil rights and liberties secured by state and federal constitution as well as by statutory enactment. Each student will be required to write a substantial research paper on a topic involving civil rights and liberties. Pre- and co-requisites: Constitutional Law I (Law 533) and Constitutional Law II (Law 534) or the consent of the instructor.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517; (3) Fall, (2) Spring**Mr. Corey Park**

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content are subject to change because of availability of faculty or other exigent circumstances.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (2) Fall**Mr. Miller**

An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of Choice of Law, and the issues these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States will be discussed.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3) Fall**Mr. Van Dyke**

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3) Spring**Mr. Van Dyke**

An advanced course in Constitutional Law with special emphasis on the rights secured by the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, (Law 533).

Contemporary Issues in Law: Law 595 (Credits arranged)

Courses outside the law school which examine legal or legal policy aspects of contemporary issues or problems may, with the prior approval of the faculty, be taken for a grade, rather than credit/no credit, and treated as a law school elective.

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510; (2) Fall, (3) Spring**Mr. Seligson**

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts, and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; policing the bargain; unconscionability; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; performance and breach; impossibility of performance; third party beneficiaries; and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the tentative drafts of the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3) Fall**Mr. Mukai**

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporation. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection: Law 562 (2) Spring**Mr. Brandt**

Legal problems of the enforcement of claims, dealing with the execution of judgments, exemptions, provisional and summary remedies, fraudulent conveyances, assignments for the benefit of creditors, and proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act. Proposals for reform are considered. This course is designed to complement the one in Secured Transactions (Law 576), and students are expected to complete Secured Transactions before enrolling. Prerequisite: Secured Transactions (Law 576) or consent of instructor.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4) Fall**Mr. Bowman**

An examination of substantive rules, enforcement procedures, and rationales of the criminal law in the United States. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing, with special attention given to constitutional constraints on the crime investigation process, the theory and operation of the exclusionary rule, and the imposition of criminal sanctions in general and the death penalty in particular. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the appropriateness and efficacy of judicially imposed sanctions as a means of controlling deviant behavior. The study of procedure is followed by an analysis of general principles of the substantive criminal law, including criteria for culpability judgments, elements of offenses, and selected defenses. The study of crimes focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code. Pervasive attention is given to the operation of the criminal process in Hawaii, and the course includes a fieldwork component which presents the opportunity for students to visit the courts, the police department, the correctional facilities, and other agencies concerned with criminal justice in Hawaii.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2) Spring**Mr. Bowman**

The major legal issues in the functioning of the criminal justice system will be examined. These will include, among others, legal control over police practices (arresting, searching, interrogating, electronic eavesdropping, etc.); prosecutorial discretion and its control; bail; the guilty plea process; sentencing; and double jeopardy.

Directed Individual Study or Research: Law 555V (Credits Arranged)**Staff**

Directed individual study or research in selected legal topics or problems. This course title and number also covers externships and clerkships. Must be arranged and approved in accordance with requirements for "Special Projects," page 30.

Domestic Relations: Law 568 (3) Spring**Mr. Bereday**

A study of the legal forms of — and responses to — the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, separation agreements, child custody and adoption. Attention is also given to proceedings to determine parentage.

Employment Discrimination, Seminar: Law 530G (4) Spring**Mr. Player**

The seminar analyzes problems and issues of equal employment opportunity. The emphasis will be employment distinctions based upon, or having an adverse impact upon race, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicap. The seminar will explore and interrelate various statutory and executive remedies, including Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, The Equal Pay Act, The National Labor Relations Act, Executive Order 11246, The Age Discrimination Act, The Rehabilitation Act, and the Post Civil War Civil Rights Acts. Some attention will be given to state law. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality exploring a selected problem in detail. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 533). Suggested additional courses: Constitutional Law II (Law 534), Labor Law (Law 559).

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3) Fall**Mr. Gresser**

The course introduces students to the basic policy questions and problems concerning the environment. A thorough examination of Federal and Hawaiian statutes is conducted in conjunction with a review of Federal and Hawaii cases which led to the enactment of the statutes or which interpreted them after their enactment. Particular attention is given to the theoretical and practical problems inherent in environmental litigation. Thereafter, the course focuses on the environmental problems of Hawaii and seeks to draw on applicable statutory and case law to develop recommendations for future action.

Environmental Law and Policy, Seminar: Law 530F (4) Spring**Mr. Gresser**

This second year seminar will examine major problems and issues in environmental law and policy from these four perspectives: the State perspective illustrated by the case of Hawaii, the Federal perspective, the comparative perspective illustrated by the case of Japan, the international perspective. There is no course prerequisite. Students will be expected to prepare an analytic paper of 20-50 pages on a related problem that interests them.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3) Fall**Mr. Goodman**

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal estate and gift taxes, the Hawaii inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Prerequisite or co-requisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Estate Planning, Workshop: Law 590G (3) Fall**Mr. Reinwald**

In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investments. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts, Federal Income Tax (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Evidence: Law 543 (4) Spring**Mr. Bowman**

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Factual Inquiry into the Legal Process: Law 503 (3) Fall**Mr. Guben**

An introductory course analyzing the modes and forms of conflict and dispute resolution. Emphasis will be placed on empirical research which examines attempts to reform and restructure the dispute resolution mechanisms.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (4) Fall**Mr. Selinger**

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdictions of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure I (Law 516) and Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4) Fall**Mr. Goodman**

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored — e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2) Spring**Mr. Oldenburg**

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (3) Spring**Mr. Goodman**

This course examines five or six international business transactions from the perspective of a lawyer advising a client of the tax, trade, antitrust, exchange control and other legal aspects of the transactions. The transactions range from trade contracts to complex investment agreements, and will involve the laws of several legal systems, as well as certain aspects of international law involving economic regulation.

Labor Law: Law 559 (3) Fall**Mr. Player**

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Land Use and Planning: Law 580 (3) Fall**Mr. Callies**

The objectives of this course are to explore current legal doctrine in land use, to match doctrine with land use planning as actually conducted, to discern the need for new policy in law to match developments in planning, to seek out interdisciplinary assistance in law and planning in land use, and to investigate current problems in land use as exemplified by the State of Hawaii.

Law Review: Law 545 (Credits Arranged)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law. Credit hours are variable and this course can be repeated with the consent of the faculty adviser.

Legal Accounting: Law 560 (3)

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Topics include evaluation of assets, treatment of long term indebtedness and contingent liabilities, methods of depreciation and auditor's liability. Emphasis is given to topics which are of special interest to the lawyer. The course is strongly recommended for law students who have little or no background in accounting.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504, 505; (3) Fall, (3) Spring**Staff**

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet daily during orientation week of the fall and spring semesters and thereafter meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses.

Seminar placement is by lot. At the commencement of the second semester the seminars will be recomposed by lot, subject to the qualification that no student will have the same seminar instructor in both semesters.

Legal Profession: Law 511 (2) Spring**Mr. Selinger**

An introductory consideration of selected topics relating to the functions, structure, and responsibilities of the legal profession and its future role in society. Particular emphasis is placed on the American Bar Association's *Code of Professional Responsibility*, on the career choices open to lawyers, on the economics of providing legal services, and on the ethical and psychological dimensions of law practice.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1) Fall**Mr. Dupont**

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

Litigation Workshop: Law 590B (6) Fall (6) Spring**Mr. Barkai**

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a co-requisite with the consent of instructor).

Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) Spring**Mr. Callies**

Creation of city, town, county and district governments; typical administrative organization; the regulatory powers of local government units, ordinances, by-laws, rules and regulations; police power; taxation by local governmental units and appellate tax procedure; liability in contract or tort; remedies against local governmental officials; zoning planning and subdivision control; environmental regulations; equal representation among inhabitants.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2) Spring**Mr. Illman**

A study of military law and procedures, with emphasis on the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3) Spring**Mr. Hare**

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2) Fall**Mr. Illman**

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Ocean Law: Law 593 (3) Spring**Mr. Gresser**

The course will lead off with a general background and current status of the law of the sea. It examines the role and impact of developing marine technology on ocean law and institutions. Floating cities, aquaculture, oil and manganese nodule exploitation, and submarine warfare are examined. It focuses special attention on the implications of technological developments in these areas for East Asia and the Pacific and seeks to develop an outline for needed institutional and legal responses. Developments which have taken place at recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conferences will be discussed.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (3) Fall (3) Spring

Special seminar for pre-admission students. (See Pre-Admission to Law School Program, page 41.) Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a J.D. degree.

Public Law and Judicial Systems: Law 570 (Political Science 660) (3) Fall**Dr. Becker**

At least one section a year (offered in the Political Science Department) surveying literature on interaction of judiciaries and political systems.

In fall 1978, the course is offered to law students for credits in the Law School. It has been designed to explore many key interactions between the American legal and political systems. Centering on the judicial process, subjects to be treated are: the effects of politics on the judicial decision; the relationship between a judge's decision and "justice;" how the political system has diminished the value of the jury, the grand jury, and the entire criminal justice system; the politicality of "the legal establishment" and how this affects American Society from the recruitment of law students to the distribution of legal services. Much emphasis will be placed on what can be done by the law students, lawyers, and citizens to stop or reverse some of the dysfunctions discussed during the course. The final grade will depend upon classwork and a written report on an "action project" undertaken by each student.

Real Estate Development and Finance Workshop: Law 583 (3) Spring**Mr. Conahan**

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role are discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property II (Law 591) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (3) Spring**Mr. Callies**

This first course in Property will cover estates in land; an introduction to future interests; landlord and tenant; concurrent interests, including marital rights; and the essential concepts surrounding property transactions; adverse possession; licenses; easements; restrictive covenants; equitable servitudes; and some notion of sublater support, etc.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3) Fall

This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Regulated Industries: Law 556 (3) Fall

Mr. Guben

An introductory course in the public control of business activities. The focus of the course is the regulation of rates, practices and competition of public utility enterprises by public service commissions and the courts. Material will be drawn from the major federal regulatory agencies (i.e., FCC, ICC, CAB, FPC) and recent decisions and investigations of the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission.

Remedies: Law 539 (3) Spring

Mr. Ezra

Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Sales: Law 591 (2) Fall

Mr. Seligson

A detailed study of the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code which deal with Sales (Article 2). The course examines the underlying legislative policies and goals, the extent to which the code provisions reflect or depart from common law principles, the practical operation of these provisions and their treatment in the courts. Topics include Contract Formation, Terms of the Contract, Risk of Loss, Express and Implied Warranties, Performance and Breach, Excuses for Non-Performance, and Sellers' and Buyers' Remedies. (N.B. Students should note that beginning with the 1979-80 academic year this course will be offered only in a combined course with Secured Transactions (Law 576).)

Secured Transactions: Law 576 (3) Spring

Mr. Seligson

A detailed study of the statutory scheme embodied in Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code for the creation, protection and enforcement of security interests in personal property and fixtures. The course examines the rules and devices by which the Code seeks to facilitate commercial financing and focuses on the manner in which it balances the interests of the secured creditor against those of other creditors, purchasers of the collateral, the trustees in bankruptcy and the debtor himself. Topics covered include the Scope of Article 9; Creation of an Article 9 Security Interest; Perfection of Security Interests; Priorities as between the Secured Party, Competing Creditors and Purchasers of the Collateral; Effect of Bankruptcy; Fixtures; and Remedies on Default of the Debtor. The course constitutes an appropriate preparation for the one in Creditor's Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562). (N.B. Students should note that beginning with the 1979-80 academic year this course will no longer be offered separately, but only in a combined course with Sales (Law 591)).

Sex Discrimination and the Law: Law 584 (2) Fall

Ms. Stearns

This course will focus on the status of women in the United States and on the legal revolution of the past decade which is changing that status. Emphasis will be on the fourteenth amendment, reproductive freedom and the criminal law as an example of society's attitude toward women.

Torts: Law 540 (4) Fall

Mr. Miller

An examination of the issues involved in determining whether, under what circumstances, and to what extent the law should require compensation for harms intentionally or unintentionally caused. Traditional areas of tort law are studied, as are emerging concepts and their policies. To the extent feasible, the social, economic, and political implications of various tort law approaches and their alternatives are explored.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (3) Spring

Mr. Miller

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3) (Not offered 1978-79)

Mr. Miller

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Torts, Seminar: Law 530B (4) Spring

Mr. Miller

Study and research into one or more contemporary problems in the tort area, such as medical or legal malpractice or the operation of the automobile accident no-fault system. Research will lead students into relevant studies from other disciplines as well as into legal materials. To the extent feasible, a problem of current interest to the State of Hawaii will provide the focus for work in the seminar. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality exploring one of the selected problems in detail, including the underlying policy considerations and possible alternative approaches. Prerequisite: Torts.

Transnational Law: Law 585 (3) Fall

Mr. Van Dyke

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, (d) economic problems, and (e) food shortages and population expansion. Students will also examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

Trial Practice: Law 563 (3) Spring

Mr. Reasor

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit/no-credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (3) Fall

Mr. Harrison

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth. Topics will include: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**Grades**

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 555V) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A — Excellent	4
B — Good	3
C — Satisfactory	2
D — Low Pass	1
F — No Pass	0
I — Incomplete	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of either cumulative average or class standing. If a student so desires, the grades on such a transcript may be limited to "Credit" and "No Credit."

Degree Requirements

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters;
- B. Eighty-four semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F," "no credit," "I" or "W") including a grade of "D" or better in all required seminars and workshops;
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
 1. 2.0 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
 2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 68 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

Upon due notice and fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School. (See Student Regulations, page 22.)

PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups underrepresented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among each year's Law School applicants who are not admitted, have records of prior achievement which, while not strong enough to justify admission, indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. In addition, the students are encouraged to take one additional course in another department of the University on the basis of individual needs and interests. Completion of all law courses with a year-end

cumulative grade point average of 2.0 assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full time law student. Credits received in the regular law courses count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Dual degrees: Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See Courses Outside the School of Law, page 31.)

Specific programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, and a Master of Arts in Asian Studies have been arranged with the respective college and departments at the University. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the Law School are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are attached to this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) Do not send transcript to the School of Law.
- C. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Ms. Judith M. Kirkendall, Admissions Officer. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.
- D. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test and have the official report of the score sent directly to the School of Law by the Educational Testing Service. An information bulletin concerning registration for the LSAT may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admission Test
Educational Testing Service
Box 944-R
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from the University of Hawaii School of Law. Samples of LSAT questions may be found in the bulletin, and in a description of the LSAT that ETS will send to all registrants.

Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to ETS, and must be received in Princeton, New Jersey well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test.

At the present time the Law School gives applicants the benefit of the highest score received if the LSAT is taken more than once. Applicants should be on notice, however, that the American Bar Association encourages all law schools to use the average of such test results and consequently, the University of Hawaii Law School may change its procedures to conform to this recommendation for the entering class of September, 1979.

For Fall 1979 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by February 1, 1979. The December 1978 LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline. Applicants will be notified by April 15, 1979 regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Admissions Officer at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so at the time the Law School application is submitted.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program — Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE):

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, consult the Dean or write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by Hawaii residents who have done work at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered but infrequently granted because of the sequential features of the school's program and because of the limited number of spaces available.

In special cases and on a space available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer, except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.0. Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages below 2.5 or whose LSAT scores were below 500 may only be admitted after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for transfer students is April 1 for fall matriculation and August 1 for spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of decision in May and September for the fall and spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students.
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Services, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.
4. *Directory Information*
Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise so informs the University not to disclose such information.
 - (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.
 - (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
 - (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
 - (g) Dates of attendance.
 - (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
 - (i) Degrees and awards received.
 - (j) Educational level.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or

the fourth day of a summer session, inform each Campus Registrar at each campus he or she is attending which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. Parents of students are advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to them without the prior written consent of their sons and daughters.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology — to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Dean of the School of Law is also Director of Legal Education for the State of Hawaii. It is his responsibility to promote and oversee a variety of community legal education programs. This responsibility, shared by the law faculty, includes the initiation and support of continuing legal education for the bar; assistance to the University of Hawaii's legal paraprofessional program; the establishment of legal education programs at the primary, secondary and undergraduate levels; and the furtherance of efforts to inform the general public about the functioning of a legal system in a democratic society.

Continuing Legal Education: The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a non-profit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Initially, the Institute is developing several basic practice courses, seminars at an intermediate and advanced level, and is preparing various publications for use by lawyers in Hawaii. The Institute also seeks to make its programs available to lawyers on the neighbor islands by arranging to hold live programs there and by expanding its video taping capabilities.

The Institute is working closely with the Law School and the University of Hawaii College of Continuing Education and Community Service to provide these programs for lawyers and also to develop programs of legal education to benefit other consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community.

The Executive Director of the Institute is Robert S. Toyofuku, B.S., Tufts University, 1962; LLB, Boston University School of Law, 1965; and LLM, New York University School of Law, 1966. He practiced law for ten years in Honolulu, is a former President of the Young Lawyers' Section of the Bar Association and

teaches in the Legal Methods Seminar program at the Law School. The secretary for the Institute is Rita Kashiwabara, who has 13 years experience as a legal secretary.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at the Law School, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone No. (808) 948-6551.

The Legal Assistant Program: As of the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has become available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines that have been established by the American Bar Association.

The Program is one of six national demonstration projects whose purpose is to develop model curricula and teaching methods for the training of legal assistants. These projects receive financial and technical assistance from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, pursuant to a contract between the Association and the United States Office of Education.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components — required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808) 531-4654.

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Dean's Scholastic Award. Through the generosity of anonymous donors from the Honolulu community there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second year classes respectively.* The present value of each of these cash prizes is \$675.00; this amount is currently the approximate cost of one year's tuition and books for a law student. The following students have received the Dean's Scholastic Awards:

1975-76 Academic Year:	
First Year	Jefferry Kato
Second Year	Warren J. Senda
1976-77 Academic Year:	
First Year	Michael Lee
Second Year	Jefferry Kato
1977-78 Academic Year:	
First Year	Mari Hong and Philomena Spradlin
Second Year	John Spade

American Jurisprudence Awards. Certificates and specially bound volumes of American Jurisprudence 2d titles are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company, of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects. The following awards were made for the fall, 1977 semester:

Negotiable Instruments	Mary Midkiff and Maiden Temple
Business Organizations I	Faye Chu
Constitutional Law I	Kenneth Takenaka
Contracts I	Philomena Spradlin and Bambi Weil
Creditors Rights/Debtors	James Williston
Criminal Justice	Bambi Weil
Criminal Procedure	Don Dzura and Rory Toomey
Domestic Relations	Miriam Abelaye, Nolan Chock, Lorna Nishimitsu, Marguerite Simson
Wills & Trusts	Patrick Taomae
Torts	Ronald Sakamoto

Hornbook Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year.* The 1977-78 winners are:

First Year	Mari Hong and Philomena Spradlin
Second Year	Beverly Wee
Third Year	Jefferry Kato

The United States Law Week Award of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., of a year's subscription to *Law Week* is made to the graduating student who in the judgment of the faculty has made the most satisfactory progress in his senior year.

Class of 1977	Stanley Fujimoto
Class of 1978	Joseph Hu

International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieved the most distinction in the art and science of advocacy. The winner for the 1977-78 academic year is:

William Meheula

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

The American Bar Association, the International Association of Insurance Counsel, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the American College of Legal Medicine, the United States Trademark Association, the National Energy Law and Policy Institute, the Federation of Insurance Counsel Foundation, and other professional associations sponsor essay contests each year which are open to law students across the nation. Cash prizes as high as \$1500 are awarded for excellence in the art of legal writing.

The Associate Dean's Office has information on all of the above awards and competitions.

*A student must carry and complete the full first year program or an equivalent number of hours during each semester of his or her first year in law school and 10 hours of graded courses per semester thereafter to be eligible for these awards. The complete rules for the Dean's Scholastic Award are available in the Associate Dean's Office.

LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Ahahui O Hawaii

The Ahahui O Hawaii is an organization of Hawaiian students and graduates of the University of Hawaii School of Law. We now have approximately 17 members. Through the Ohana or family system we help each other successfully complete our legal education and, after graduation, help each other where possible in legal practice as well as share our experience with those Hui members who remain as students. In the end, the contributions we make as lawyers in our community will be all the richer because of the unity, strength and awareness we have found as Ohana members of the Ahahui O Hawaii.

American Bar Association — Law Student Division (ABA - LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members will be kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. Please note that the ABA-LSD Summer 1979 Annual Meeting will be held in Hawaii. We expect University of Hawaii law students to play an active role in the planning of this event. As many as 900 delegates from across the nation will be participating.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

Hawaii Aloha

Hawaii Aloha is an organization of UH graduate and law students. Through the sponsoring of open forums, it attempts to present to the UH community and general public, both sides of topical, controversial issues which may affect our future in Hawaii. During the past year, these forums have embraced such topics as the use of Kaho'olawe, water rights and native Hawaiian rights, controlled growth, and most recently, the 1978 Gubernatorial Election.

Legal Fraternities

Unlike many "fraternities" which are either honorary societies or social groups, a professional fraternity is a specialized organization which limits membership to specific fields of professional education in accredited colleges and universities offering courses leading to recognized degrees. Both men and women are eligible for membership. The primary legal fraternities are Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta. Currently, there are no chapters available at the UH School of Law. However, information is now available and our students are encouraged to seriously consider these opportunities.

UH Law Newsletter

The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, include features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts received since the 1977/78 Law School brochure.

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Dean's Scholastic Award

Anonymous donor	\$1,350.00
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Special thanks are also extended to the following donors of other materials to the Law School.

Attorney Leigh-Wai Doo — Large copy of 1973 Blessing Chant at opening of Law School.

Mr. Ronald Y. C. Yee — A copper and brass wall sculpture by Paul Vanders entitled "Silent Sound."

Both of the above may be seen in the administrative office of the Law School.

